

THE REFORM CAMPAIGN.

BALTIMORE.
ONLY A FEW DELEGATES ARRIVED YET—SIGNIFICANCE OF ALABAMA'S VOTE—PEPLEXITY OF THE OREGON DELEGATES—SPECULATIONS CONCERNING THE ACTION OF THE CONVENTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
BALTIMORE, July 5.—A few experienced politicians, whose faces have been familiar at State and National Democratic Conventions for 20 years, and who best know the advantage of being early on the ground, and a handful of uninitiated delegates who are carefully looking over the field and consulting in regard to their States among themselves and with their friends from distant States, making perhaps 50 persons in all, comprise the entire advance guard of the National Democratic Convention now in the city. Half a dozen members of the Alabama delegation, headed by the Hon. Peter M. Dox, Member of Congress, and Gen. Withers, editor of the *Mobile Tribune*, came on the morning train from the South, and have been all day canvassing in little knots of two and three, with an equal number of delegates from Georgia, Ohio, and North Carolina, who were already established in their quarters. That the Alabama delegation, the first to be called in order, shall cast a solid vote for the Cincinnati ticket is considered of considerable importance by the friends of the movement, and the arrival of Dox and Withers, representatives of the extreme Union and Secession wings of the Democratic party in Alabama during the war, was, therefore, the first interesting event preceding the Convention. Both of these men are enthusiastically in favor of the regular nomination of Greeley and Brown, and the adoption of the Cincinnati platform without modification, as the platform of the Democracy. They believe, also, that there will be no division of opinion when the other delegates from their State arrive. Judge Dix, in a speech before the Alabama State Convention, earnestly advocating the support of Greeley and Brown, related the fact that he was one of 20 Democratic Congressmen who, after the Cincinnati Convention, signed a paper advising the support of none but undoubted Democrats, and who a few days after saw so many could not sleep of nights until the paper was destroyed. He says that the conversion of the few in his State who are inclined to Bourbonism has been as sudden as his own. The delegates from Georgia are as yet very cautious in their expressions of opinion. They were not, it may be remembered, given any instructions as to the candidate they shall vote for, though the majority of the delegation is believed to be in favor of the Cincinnati platform and ticket. It is not believed that there will be any division among the Georgians in the Convention.

One lone delegate from Maine, Joseph Madison, Col. Isaac Eaton of Kansas, the Hon. John Thompson of Ohio, member of the National Committee, two gentlemen from Wisconsin, and one each from the States of Illinois, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Iowa, with those mentioned above, and a score more, comprise about all the delegates who have arrived up to the evening. A great many have telegraphed that they will be to-morrow and on Sunday.

Senator Kelley of Oregon, who has remained in Washington since the adjournment of Congress, was in town a few hours to-day, looking for the representatives of the Pacific Coast, none of whom had, however, arrived. The Oregon delegation is in rather an unpleasant situation. They were elected in March, before the National Democratic Convention was called, and before the Liberal movement had taken definite shape. The State Convention instructed them to vote for a Democrat. Senator Kelley thinks it more than probable that had the Convention been held later it would have endorsed Greeley and Brown, and, as a member of the delegation, seems somewhat at a loss in regard to the proper course to pursue.

The most important question to come before the Convention on which there is likely to be any serious division of opinion will be as to what form the action of the Convention toward the Cincinnati ticket shall take. It is urged by some that the Democracy should give Mr. Greeley a regular nomination, thus making him the candidate of the Democratic party, as he already is of the Liberal Republican party. This, it is urged, will keep the party organization intact, and bring to the support of the ticket its entire strength. This plan seems to be favored by the majority of the delegates now here, though there are not enough of them to enable me to judge of the temper of the Convention. The other two plans are to endorse the Cincinnati ticket, and the passive policy, which has not been advocated among those with whom I have talked. What to do after a platform will also be a question calling for considerable discussion. Southern delegates remarked this afternoon that the Cincinnati platform and Mr. Greeley's letter of acceptance was platform enough for him, and that from present indications this is likely to be the judgment of a majority of the Convention. The resident Democratic Executive Committee is holding frequent meetings, and rapidly pushing forward the arrangements for the Convention.

Little has been said to-day about the organization of the Convention. So far as any preference has been expressed the desire seems to be very general that the permanent Chairman shall be a man from the North-West. Senator Doolittle's name has been casually mentioned for the honor as well as that of Gen. Shields and several others. The temporary chairmanship is likely to be given to the South, and the only name I have thus far heard mentioned in this connection is that of Thomas Jefferson Randolph of Virginia. This gentleman is a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, more than 70 years of age, of commanding presence, and earlier in life was active in public affairs. The Southern delegates now here express an earnest desire to have a general reorganization of the National Committee. It is impossible to tell to what extent this reorganization will be carried; but there is no doubt that a change will be made in the chairmanship. Augustus Schell or Samuel J. Tilden is mentioned as a suitable person to succeed Mr. Belmont as New-York's representative upon the Committee and as its Chairman. Leading members of the Ohio delegation who arrived this evening say that a careful canvass shows that the vote of that State will be cast solidly for Greeley in the Convention.

The National Executive Committee met informally to-night, and, after some pleasant discussion, adjourned to meet at Barnum's at 11 p.m. on Saturday. Delegates from the Mississippi valley, New-England, Ohio, and the South were present, all glowing with enthusiasm over Mr. Greeley's prospects. The Convention promises to be very impressive in character and intellectual force. Descendants of Washington, Jefferson, and Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and other Revolutionary families will be among the delegates. The badge adopted for the members will be a monogram of U. C. surrounded by a dove bearing an olive branch. At midnight, to-night, a large force is engaged in decorating Ford's Grand Opera House. It will present on its front porticoes from Washington, Jefferson, Carroll, Jackson, and McMahon. A number of splendid portraits, including John Edgar Howard, the hero of Cowpens, and Henry Clay, will adorn the building.

TALKS ON THE CAIS—CONGRESSMAN BECK ON THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY—HOW SENATOR PATTERSON WAS DEFEATED IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE—PROSPECTS IN THAT STATE AND IN MAINE.
[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
BALTIMORE, July 5.—The train on which I came from New-York, last evening, brought over a goodly company of Democratic politicians and members of Congress, most of whom, however, went on to Washington, to look after such business as they were obliged to neglect during the busy days at the close of the late session, or could not attend to on account of the sudden flight of the Administration on the morning after adjournment. The most prominent Democrat from the South whom I met was Congressman Beck of Kentucky. He is expected to-day to be elected in his State takes place early next month, it would naturally be supposed that considerable interest would have been awakened in the canvass by this time. But Mr. Beck reports very little excitement. The State, he says, will roll up its customary 40,000 Democratic majority, and every Democrat in the State is enthusiastically for Greeley. "I could not believe it if I did not see it," he said, "but it is highly satisfactory to us original Greeley men." And here let me say that one of the most striking features of the coming National Convention will be the predominance among its members of original Greeley men. I remember Mr. Beck as one of these Democratic advocates of the nomination of Judge Davis at Cin-

cinatti who at once accepted the Cincinnati ticket, and was not afraid to speak in its favor among his fellow Congressmen. But I meet a great many other Democratic Representatives who, although May last, could not be induced to commit themselves, and whose timid course did much to encourage the handful of discontented Free Traders to organize a bolt, and yet who would now feel almost insulted if you were to doubt that they were original Greeley men. I do not doubt if, after the Convention is over next week, it will be possible to find a dozen prominent Democratic politicians who will not claim to have been in favor of the nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore. The active opposition which Mr. Voorhees made a month ago will not, I hear, prevent his equally active support of the ticket after its endorsement here, and there will only be left in the opposition, outside of the Grant party, a few free-traders in the South represented by Alex. H. Stevens and Robert Toombs, whose support could only weaken the Liberal cause. "The people of the South," said Mr. Beck, as I turned to leave him, "believe that Greeley and Brown will surely be elected, and they are, therefore, not so much for the politicians than any Free-trader, and Vice-President we have had for years. The politicians have been completely sold out ever since this canvass began; the people are running the machine. One thing more. Grant's friends have undertaken to laugh Mr. Greeley out of the field; they could not be engaged in business more dangerous to the honor of the Democratic party than this. The same thing was tried in the Harrison campaign—you know what the result was."

I also met, on the train last evening, an influential New-Hampshire man, who is commonly reputed to be a supporter of Grant. He told me that matters are very unsettled in his State. Very great dissatisfaction is manifested among Republicans at the defeat of Senator Patterson, and particularly at the work of the Executive Committee, which was a very great majority of the Republicans of the State, my friend believed, desired the return of Mr. Patterson for another term, and elected members of the Legislature who, they expected, would vote for him. But Mr. N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. House of Representatives; ex-Congressman Rollins, William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Grant Republican National Committee, and others from Washington, united in a fight against him, which became so bitter and caused so much excitement that the Republicans in caucus were afraid to elect either, fearing that the friends of the other would bolt. The most of the work of the Executive Committee was done on direct party grounds in the way of the personal ambition Mr. Patterson's committee had stood, acting, without doubt, in the interest of the people of the District of Columbia. The most absurd stories were circulated accusing the Senator of being a member of the "Ring" of Columbia "Ring," and getting rich in "Ring" speculations. Then it was said that he had opposed equal rights in the public schools of Washington, and in the Medical Society; that he had denied the right of suffrage to the colored people of the District of Columbia, &c., &c., all of which was, of course, false. "But," said the gentleman, "their efforts would have all been in vain, had they not used money to buy up members. And that is the worst of the matter. The result is that the best of the best men in New-Hampshire have not decided how they will vote. Whichever party gets the vote of the Republicans who have not yet made up their minds, will carry the State. Senator Patterson could make the State sure for Greeley with very little effort. I don't know what he'll do; he has been true to the Administration until now, so far as his conscience would allow him to be, and he refused to be elected by the help of Democratic votes in the Legislature, though he might have had them; but many of his friends look upon his defeat as due, in a greater or less degree, to the Administration, and in some places are already organizing anti-Grant clubs. Unless the Senator uses his influence to stop this movement, it will not be long before enough of the best Republicans of New-Hampshire will be committed to the Liberal cause to put the result in that State beyond doubt."

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CHICAGO, July 5.—The delegates from Wisconsin to the Baltimore Convention are in this city en route for Baltimore, and will be joined to-morrow by ex-Senator Doolittle, who heads the delegation. It is made up of the most eminent men in the State, and includes E. S. Briggs and Gabriel Bouck, and they are, therefore, not so much for the politicians than any Free-trader, and Vice-President we have had for years. The politicians have been completely sold out ever since this canvass began; the people are running the machine. One thing more. Grant's friends have undertaken to laugh Mr. Greeley out of the field; they could not be engaged in business more dangerous to the honor of the Democratic party than this. The same thing was tried in the Harrison campaign—you know what the result was."

I also met, on the train last evening, an influential New-Hampshire man, who is commonly reputed to be a supporter of Grant. He told me that matters are very unsettled in his State. Very great dissatisfaction is manifested among Republicans at the defeat of Senator Patterson, and particularly at the work of the Executive Committee, which was a very great majority of the Republicans of the State, my friend believed, desired the return of Mr. Patterson for another term, and elected members of the Legislature who, they expected, would vote for him. But Mr. N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. House of Representatives; ex-Congressman Rollins, William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Grant Republican National Committee, and others from Washington, united in a fight against him, which became so bitter and caused so much excitement that the Republicans in caucus were afraid to elect either, fearing that the friends of the other would bolt. The most of the work of the Executive Committee was done on direct party grounds in the way of the personal ambition Mr. Patterson's committee had stood, acting, without doubt, in the interest of the people of the District of Columbia. The most absurd stories were circulated accusing the Senator of being a member of the "Ring" of Columbia "Ring," and getting rich in "Ring" speculations. Then it was said that he had opposed equal rights in the public schools of Washington, and in the Medical Society; that he had denied the right of suffrage to the colored people of the District of Columbia, &c., &c., all of which was, of course, false. "But," said the gentleman, "their efforts would have all been in vain, had they not used money to buy up members. And that is the worst of the matter. The result is that the best of the best men in New-Hampshire have not decided how they will vote. Whichever party gets the vote of the Republicans who have not yet made up their minds, will carry the State. Senator Patterson could make the State sure for Greeley with very little effort. I don't know what he'll do; he has been true to the Administration until now, so far as his conscience would allow him to be, and he refused to be elected by the help of Democratic votes in the Legislature, though he might have had them; but many of his friends look upon his defeat as due, in a greater or less degree, to the Administration, and in some places are already organizing anti-Grant clubs. Unless the Senator uses his influence to stop this movement, it will not be long before enough of the best Republicans of New-Hampshire will be committed to the Liberal cause to put the result in that State beyond doubt."

"Gen. Grant's friends say that there are no Greeley Republicans in New-England except a few disappointed office-seekers and political schemers," I remarked. "That is not true," he replied. "I can only speak positively for New-Hampshire; but there are among our people a great many who would like to see more intelligence at the White House; they would like to see a President who could comprehend the great questions of the day and deal with them understandingly; they would like to see more statesmanship in the Executive Mansion and less of the military; I never have heard anything to make me believe that Gen. Grant is dishonest, but it cannot be successfully denied that corrupt men have been able to use him. Take, for instance, the Santo Domingo business. I knew a year before Gen. Babcock first went down there that persons in New-York had been purchasing lands and mining privileges in the island, and were attempting to work up public opinion in favor of annexation by the publication of a book and by articles in the newspapers. Then they approached Gen. Porter, and finally convinced the President that annexation would reflect great credit upon his Administration. He once made up his mind, I believe, to turn a river to the sea. I have reason to believe that Senator Patterson knew all about this matter, and was acquainted with some of the men who had invested in the speculation. Of course he could not vote for it."

I then inquired what my friend had heard from Maine. He had not been there, but a friend had reported Speaker Blaine as saying that the State would give its customary majority for Gov. Penhryn. From other sources he had heard a different story. Senator Morrill of that State admitted to me that he thought his vote would be very difficult for him to break away from it. There is no doubt that the canvass in Maine will be one of the most interesting of late years.

ADMINISTRATION SCHEMES.
THE WHITE HOUSE CAUCUS—MORE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM—SECRETARY BOWTELL'S STUMPING TRIP.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
WASHINGTON, July 5.—A notable meeting of office-holders and prominent Grant politicians was held at the White House, on Wednesday. All the politicians in the city of sufficient prominence, and who could be trusted, were present, and it was mentioned at the time that the meeting was prearranged, and had certain important subjects for consultation, all of course relating to the best means of defeating Greeley. It is reported that one question under consideration was the propriety of turning out all office-holders who have declared for Greeley, or who are suspected of looking upon Greeley with any sort of favor, and that another question took in wider range, being no less than a discussion as to whether "anything to beat Greeley" could be devised. It is reported that the Grant office-holders who are what is termed "loyal" are in grave doubt as to the attitude of some of the heads of Bureaus here, two of the auditors of the Treasury being suspected of having too cold a side for Grant. This is to be looked into, and several removals were decided upon. The most important of the latter is said to be Mr. Hartley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has been in the Department nearly 40 years. He occupies the same relative position to the Treasury Department that Mr. Clinch does to the New-York Custom-house. There seems to be little doubt, notwithstanding the Civil Service Reform now in vogue, that Hartley will soon be asked to resign. The reasons given for his removal are that he has been a Democrat, but taking little part in politics, and this by the outside; also, that he is not so quick and agile in the performance of political duty for the benefit of the reelection party as he ought to be for the coming campaign, as it is probable during the summer that both Secretary Boutwell and Assistant Secretary Richardson will be absent most of the time.

Secretary Boutwell, during the summer, will take a very active part in the canvass and will make many speeches. The first will be in North Carolina on Wednesday next, and in that State he will speak several times. It is probable that he will next go to West Virginia and Virginia, returning to Washington to stay a day or two. After this he is expected to go on the stump in Pennsylvania in favor of the State ticket as well as for Grant, and then to take part in the discussion of politics in his own State and in New-England. The Administration will try their best to elect Harlan, knowing well that if he is defeated Grant will certainly lose the election in November.

PROSPECTS IN OHIO.
VIEWS OF THE HON. W. D. HILL.
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 5.—The Hon. Wm. D. Hill of Delaware was here to-day, most persistent in his advocacy of the endorsement of the Cincinnati nominees at Baltimore, declares that if the Democratic National Convention shall endorse or nominate them, the Demo-

cratic ticket will be elected in Ohio. This is significant when it is considered that the chief Democratic opposition to Mr. Greeley in Ohio has hitherto come from a few of the north-western counties, including the County of DeWitt. The indications in Ohio all point to the triumph of the Reform cause. Every eastward bound train now bears delegates through here to Baltimore, and so far they are nearly all for the nomination of Mr. Greeley.

THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH-WEST.
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